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THE Livestock and Meat SITUATION

FOR RELEASE
JUNE 8, P. M.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LMS-51 BAE MAY 1951

In this issue:
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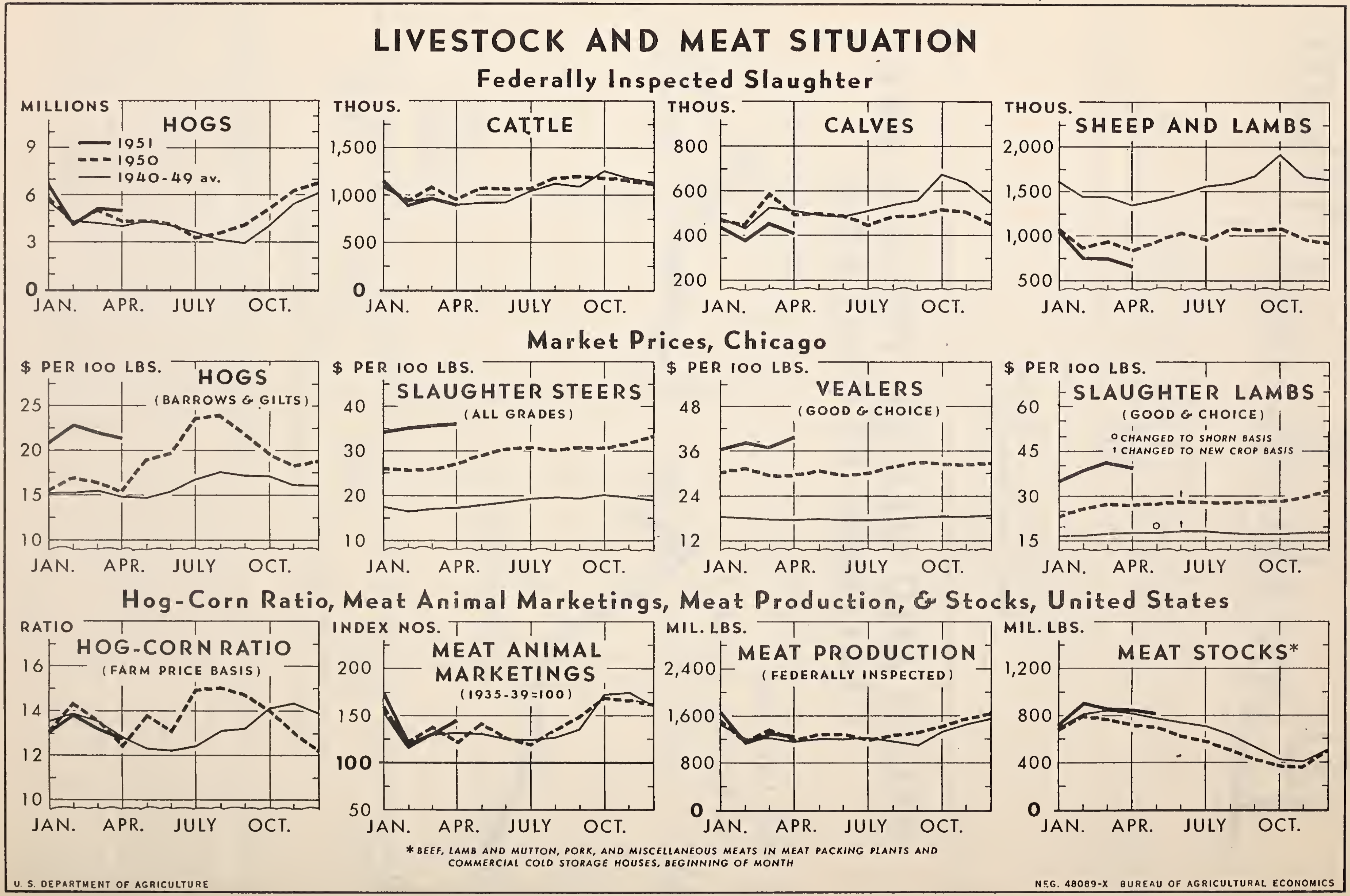
Dollars-and-cents ceilings were placed on beef prices at wholesale and retail on May 14. No specific ceilings were set up for live cattle prices, but an indirect control on over-all average cattle prices was imposed by a limit on total cost to packers of cattle purchased in a specified period.

Ceilings at all levels were scheduled for rollbacks on August 1 and October 1.

The wholesale ceiling for Choice beef carcasses for June is equivalent to about $34.20 for live cattle of Choice grade at Chicago, or about the same as the price for this grade in January; and the ceiling for August is about $32.70 or about equal to last December's price. The October ceiling has not been announced.


LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION
Federally Inspected Slaughter
MILLIONS
HOGS
1951
1950
1940-49 av.
THOUS.
CATTLE
THOUS.
CALVES
THOUS.
SHEEP AND LAMBS
JAN. APR. JULY OCT.
Market Prices, Chicago
$ PER 100 LBS.
HOGS
(BARROWS & GILTS)
$ PER 100 LBS.
SLAUGHTER STEERS
(ALL GRADES)
$ PER 100 LBS.
VEALERS
(GOOD & CHOICE)
$ PER 100 LBS.
SLAUGHTER LAMBS
(GOOD & CHOICE)
o CHANGED TO SHORN BASIS
ı CHANGED TO NEW CROP BASIS
Hog-Corn Ratio, Meat Animal Marketings, Meat Production, & Stocks, United States
RATIO
HOG-CORN RATIO
(FARM PRICE BASIS)
INDEX NOS.
MEAT ANIMAL MARKETINGS
(1935-39=100)
MIL. LBS.
MEAT PRODUCTION
(FEDERALLY INSPECTED)
MIL. LBS.
MEAT STOCKS*
*BEEF, LAMB AND MUTTON, PORK, AND MISCELLANEOUS MEATS IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS AND COMMERCIAL COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BEGINNING OF MONTH
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 48089-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 31, 1951

SUMMARY

Cattle slaughter varied considerably from week to week after the announcement of the new price control regulation on April 28, but the total for May showed about the usual seasonal gain over April. Prices of cattle moved lower during much of May, then recovered part of the loss. Late in the month, they were a little above the ceiling that was about to go into effect.

Slaughter of hogs was unusually steady from March to about the middle of May when the seasonal decline began. Prices of hogs also were stable during the March to May period. A seasonal downtrend in slaughter and some strengthening of prices are expected through early summer.

Pork production in May was around 10 percent larger than a year earlier. During the rest of 1951, the gain over 1950 probably will be 5 to 10 percent. Beef supplies are expected to fluctuate more than usual in months ahead but total output for June to December is likely to equal or exceed the total for the same months of 1950.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings on retail and wholesale prices of beef went into effect by mid-May. Ceilings at retail were set up by cut, grade, class of store, and geographic zone. The new ceiling prices average about the same as April prices, with some cuts higher and others lower.

Grading of all meat except pork by Federal standards is now required.

Ceiling limitations were placed on prices of live cattle effective, for most packers, on June 4. There is no schedule of live cattle ceilings as such, but the overall average of cattle prices is restricted by an aggregate total cost each slaughterer is allowed to pay for the cattle he kills. This maximum cost is computed by the slaughterer on the basis of the wholesale ceiling prices for his carcasses as they actually grade, weigh, and dress out.

Prices for live cattle under this ceiling average about 10 percent less than in April and about the same as in January. The reduction was intended to remove the squeeze on packers and distributors, whose margins narrowed after January 27 as wholesale and retail prices were nearly stationary while prices of cattle advanced.

Rollbacks in prices of beef and of cattle are scheduled by the Office of Price Stabilization for August 1 and October 1. The combined reduction at retail is to be 9 cents a pound. Live cattle prices are to be reduced about proportionately, or near those of last June.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Hog Slaughter Begins Seasonal Decline

Hog slaughter was unusually stable through the March-May period when marketings from the fall pig crop are largest. Weekly slaughter under Federal inspection in 11 successive weeks beginning the first week in March varied only between 1,118 thousand head and 1,185 thousand. Slaughter began to decline seasonally in mid-May, but by the week ended May 26 it was down only to 1,029 thousand head. Compared with last year, the total number slaughtered under inspection in March-May was up 9 percent. With average slaughter weights a little heavier, pork production was 10 percent larger.

Prices were almost as stable during the 3 months. Weekly averages for barrows and gilts at Chicago moved between a high of $22.12 per 100 pounds and a low of $21.03. Prices have been higher this spring than last and in late May were about $1.75 per 100 pounds above a year earlier.

Hog slaughter is expected to decline seasonally through early summer but to continue larger than last year. Until about the first of September, slaughter will come from the rest of the 1950 fall pig crop and from sows. Probably at least as much, and possibly more, of the fall crop was marketed by June 1 this year as last. However, a larger slaughter of sows is expected this summer, and the pork supply may average 5 to 10 percent larger than last summer. Moreover, if the 1951 spring pig crop turns out about as indicated last December, this degree of increase in pork supplies could continue through the rest of the year.

Prices of hogs are expected to rise seasonally during early summer. The percentage increase may be a little less than average for the season, because of the restrictions of present price ceilings or those that may be put in force. Pork prices are still limited by the ceiling order of January 26, which set each dealer's maximum at the highest price he charged during the December 19-January 25 period. This would restrain any strong upward tendency in hog prices. At present, there are no ceilings on prices of live hogs.

Ceilings on Beef Changed to Dollars-and-cents System

Ceiling prices on beef at wholesale and retail were changed to a dollars-and-cents basis by the Office of Price Stabilization on April 28. The new ceilings at retail are set up as specific prices by grade, cut, class of store and geographic zone. Ceilings at wholesale are detailed by grade and wholesale cut, and are adjusted for location and for type of service given.

The general level of the new retail ceilings on beef is about the same as in April, as some cuts are a little higher in price and others lower.

Between January 26 and early May, ceilings for beef were set in the same manner as those for pork; that is, at each dealer's highest price received for sales of substantial volume during the 5 weeks December 19 to January 25.

Cattle Prices Under an Average Ceiling Limitation

A ceiling price limitation was placed on live cattle by the April 28 order. There is no schedule of live animal ceilings as such, but the general average of cattle prices is limited by a maximum total cost--called drove cost--that slaughterers can pay for the cattle they kill in each accounting period. Each slaughterer calculates his permissable drove cost on the basis of the specified wholesale ceiling prices for his carcasses as they actually grade, weigh, and dress out. In the calculation he lumps steers, cows, heifers, and stags in one category. Bulls alone are a second category.

Each slaughterer is required to stay within his cost maximum as a single total, under penalty of losing part of his slaughter quota. However, he does not have to balance out by class or grade. Thus, he can pay a price higher for some kinds of cattle than the equivalent of wholesale ceilings, but he would have to offset this by under-pricing other cattle.

Cattle prices will thus be free to fluctuate somewhat among grades and from week to week even though their general average level is restrained by the ceiling. Prices are of course free to decline below ceilings.

The ceiling restrictions on live cattle went into effect, for most packers, on June 4. For some firms the first period will be less than their customary accounting period. An accounting period is usually of 4 weeks length.

Ceiling on Cattle Prices about Equal to January Prices

The ceiling limit now in effect on cattle prices is, on the average, about 10 percent less than April prices and about the same as prices in January 1951.

The approximate live-cattle equivalents of wholesale beef ceilings, shown in Table 1, range from $37.00 per 100 pounds for Prime grade (steers and heifers) to $19.50 for Canner and Cutter (cows and stags). These prices are derived by use of approximate average dressing yields. Actual prices will differ to the extent that actual yields differ from those assumed.

Ceilings were placed on live cattle at near the January level, said the Office of Price Stabilization, in order to remove the squeeze on packers and distributors. Their margins had narrowed after January 27 as wholesale and retail prices remained nearly stationary while prices of cattle advanced. The OPS is charged by law with maintaining "fair and equitable" margins for processors in connection with ceilings.

Rollbacks of Beef and Cattle Prices Set for August and October

Prices of beef at retail and wholesale and of live cattle are due to be rolled back on August 1 and again on October 1. Each reduction at retail is to be of 4 to 5 cents. Retail prices after October 1 would thus be 9 cents below their present level, and about equal to those of June 1950.

Table 1.- Price per 100 pounds for slaughter cattle by grades at Chicago, January-May 1951, and approximate live cattle equivalents of wholesale beef price ceilings announced for June and August. 1/

Item	Prime	Choice	Good	Commercial	Utility	Canner and Cutter
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Market prices at Chicago:						
Beef steers, slaughter 2/						
1951 by month Jan.	38.38	34.77	31.88	29.47	27.32	
Feb.	39.45	35.98	33.09	30.96	28.54	
Mar.	40.03	36.67	33.86	31.97	29.96	
Apr.	40.16	36.93	34.49	32.78	30.74	
By weeks ended May 3	39.35	36.57	34.13	32.24	28.81	
" 10	38.82	36.60	34.06	31.50	28.31	
" 17	38.41	36.24	33.83	30.68	27.35	
" 24	38.87	36.79	34.27	31.33	27.96	
Cows, slaughter						
1951 by months Jan.	---	---	---	24.64	23.03	20.17
Feb.	---	---	---	26.88	24.86	21.48
Mar.	---	---	---	27.86	25.46	22.19
Apr.	---	---	---	28.82	26.33	22.55
By weeks ended May 5	---	---	---	28.18	25.58	21.52
" 12	---	---	---	28.12	25.28	20.90
" 19	---	---	---	28.95	25.65	21.32
" 26	---	---	---	29.62	26.42	22.10
Heifers, slaughter 3/						
1951 by months Jan.	36.98	34.43	31.10	28.11		
Feb.	37.33	35.05	32.11	29.50		
Mar.	37.52	35.30	32.64	30.09		
Apr.	37.43	35.88	33.60	31.01		
By weeks ended May 5	36.85	35.18	33.10	30.22		
" 12	36.82	35.55	33.18	29.90		
" 19	37.10	35.58	33.18	29.92		
" 26	37.50	35.92	33.70	30.55		
OPS Ceiling-equivalent price at Chicago 4/						
June-July	37.00	34.20	31.50	27.30	21.80	19.50
August-September	35.50	32.70	30.00	25.80	21.30	19.50

1/ A further rollback is scheduled for October, but no specific prices have been announced.
2/ Corn Belt steers sold out of first hands for slaughter.
3/ Prime and Choice are 600-800 pounds, Good 500-900 pounds, Commercial all weights.
4/ Average for steers, heifers, cows and stags as derived from announced Chicago wholesale ceiling prices at the following drssing yields for the 6 grades starting with Prime: 62, 59, 56, 53, 47, 43.

Prices of live cattle would probably fall in about like proportion. Live-cattle equivalents of wholesale ceilings for August and September are set at $1.50 less than in June and July for the top 4 grades, and $0.50 less for the Utility grade. The Canner and Cutter grades are not to be changed. It has not been announced how much live cattle prices will be rolled back on October 1, but the combined August-October reduction is to be 9 percent. Such a reduction would result in prices of cattle also close to those of June 1950.

The OPS explained that price rollbacks were delayed until August and October in order to give feeders who had bought cattle before April 28, the date of the announcement, a chance to sell them at the mid-summer price.

Record-keeping Required Preparatory to Possible Allocations

A distribution regulation that accompanied the ceiling orders requires that records be kept by slaughterers and processors for use in the event that allocation of meats becomes necessary later on.

Federal Meat Grading Service Extended

Under OPS Distribution Regulation 2 all meat, except pork and meat slaughtered by farmers for their own consumption, must be graded according to standards of the Federal grading system. The Federal meat grading service has been expanded to carry out the grading program assigned it in connection with this regulation. Grading will be done in all types of slaughtering plants, regardless of whether they receive Federal inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry. In all instances, grading will be performed according to official U. S. standards for grades of carcass meats.

Provision is made in the regulation, as amended, for self-grading of meat when authority is granted after the services of an official grader have been requested but not supplied. Beef so graded cannot be stamped higher than Commercial. Self-grading may also be done without request for official service, but in this case no beef grade higher than Cutter can be assigned. There are similar restrictions on the highest grade assignable in self-grading of veal, calf, lamb, yearling mutton, and mutton.

Thus, all meat except pork cuts now carries a grade stamp. All beef of Good grade or higher, and much of that grading Commercial or lower, has an official stamp--a purple ribbon-like stamp--showing that it was graded by an official grader. Meat that was produced in Federally inspected plants and in other plants with inspection qualifying under grading regulations is stamped "U. S." along with the grade name. Meat produced in other plants will carry only the grade without the "U. S.". The cost of grading will continue to be paid from fees assessed slaughterers.

Cattle Marketings Variable in May, Prices Drop Toward New Ceiling Level

Cattle marketings fluctuated rather sharply week by week in May as producers responded variously to the OPS announcements of April 28 and to price changes. The month's total marketings were moderately larger than in April. The increase was about average for the season. May slaughter probably included some cattle previously planned for sale in later months, but on the other hand some other cattle may have been held off the market in May.

Average weights of Corn Belt steers at Midwest markets show little evidence of many cattle rushed to market at light weights. Only in the week of May 3, the first after the April 28 announcement, were average weights below their previous level. Weights at Chicago the week ending May 24 averaged 1 pound heavier than a month earlier, at Omaha 1 pound lighter, and at Sioux City 8 pounds heavier.

Prices for slaughter steers declined during May. The week ending May 24 prices of beef steers at Chicago by grades were $0.14 to $2.78 per 100 pounds below their April average. However, they were not down to the average ceiling level that went into effect in late May and early June. (See table 1.)

Feeder cattle prices in May fell off no more than slaughter steer prices. The average cost of stockers and feeders at Kansas City the week ending May 24 was $34.09 per 100 pounds, $1.55 less than the April average and $6.78 higher than a year earlier. This indicates a strong demand for stockers and feeders in spite of the price ceilings now going into effect and the rollbacks scheduled for later.

Cattle Marketings to Fluctuate, but may Total as Much as Last Year

Cattle marketings are expected to fluctuate more than usual from week to week and perhaps from month to month. Legislative developments will be a factor affecting them. The Defense Production Act of 1950, the basic authority for price controls, is due to expire June 30.

Some reduction in cattle slaughter in June below that otherwise expected is entirely possible. On the other hand, it is seldom profitable to delay marketing fed cattle very long after they reach a high finish. Also, the prospect of a lower price ceiling on August 1 will stimulate marketings before that date. Therefore very small marketings are unlikely in June, and an increase may be expected in July.

Sharply curtailed marketings are to be expected just after the August 1 and October 1 rollback dates.

Cattle slaughter from June through December is likely to total at least as large as in the same period last year. Steer and heifer slaughter will probably be nearly as large as it would be in the absence of price control orders. Some cows otherwise due to be marketed might be held back past December 31, but their numbers might no more than offset the trend toward a larger cattle slaughter this year. The greater number of cattle on farms this year--4.1 million more--would normally be expected to result in some increase in slaughter. Moreover, more cattle have been on feed than last year.

Total Meat Supply for 1951 to Exceed 1950

Production of meat will continue larger than last year, due chiefly to the large production of pork. If cattle slaughter shows a moderate increase, meat consumption per person may rise 2 to 3 pounds above the 144 pounds in 1950.

Table 2.- Price per 100 pounds for Choice grade slaughter steers and heifers at Chicago, by years 1940-49, by months 1950-51 and approximate ceiling price June-September 1951

(Data for cover page)

Period	Steers 1/	Heifers 2/
	Dollars	Dollars
By years		
1940	10.58	9.95
1941	11.50	11.06
1942	14.00	13.27
1943	15.32	14.56
1944	15.80	15.16
1945	16.01	15.31
1946	19.79	18.43
1947	26.94	24.68
1948	31.48	29.98
1949	26.70	25.60
1950	30.16	28.94
By months:		
1950 January	30.52	26.86
February	29.72	26.44
March	28.88	26.46
April	28.35	27.16
May	29.43	28.74
June	29.91	29.36
July	30.46	30.00
August	29.97	29.01
September	30.26	29.20
October	30.08	29.62
November	31.20	31.18
December	33.20	33.25
1951 January	35.03	34.30
February	36.32	35.02
March	36.99	35.33
April	37.34	36.01
May 4/	36.60	35.56
June-July 1951 ceiling	3/ 34.20	
August-September 1951 ceiling	3/ 32.70	

1/ Average of 900-1100 lb. and 1100-1300 lb. slaughter steers.
2/ For 750-900 lb. slaughter heifers 1940 to July 1942, and average of 600-800 and 800-1,000 lb. since July 1942.
3/ Approximate live animal equivalent of announced ceiling prices on Choice beef carcasses at wholesale.
4/ Average for 3 weeks.

Veal supplies per person are likely to equal last year only in occasional months. Lamb and mutton will continue to be in shorter supply than last year.

Early Spring Lamb Development Fairly Good Though Delayed by Poor Pastures

The condition of early spring lambs was generally favorable on May 1 despite cool weather during most of April and slow growth of pastures and ranges in many sections. Drought conditions still persisted over much of the Southwest, retarding lamb development and causing many yearlings to move out of the area in feeder flesh. In the Pacific Northwest dry weather delayed growth of pasture and lambs made slow progress. In the Southeastern States cool wet weather retarded the development of early lambs and will probably result in later marketings than last year. In California, however, early pastures were very good and much of the early lamb crop there has been marketed at better than average weights and finish.

The unfavorable weather has resulted in a May 1 range feed condition below average for each of the 17 Western States. Livestock are generally in good condition except in the dry Southwest, particularly in Texas. There is generally a good calf crop. Late lamb crop prospects are favorable except in areas of extended drought.

World Meat Production at New High in 1950

Meat production during 1950 in the principal livestock countries of the world, exclusive of the Far East, is estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at about 72.5 billion pounds. This is an increase of 5 percent from the 1949 output and 6 percent from the 1934-38 prewar average. An outstanding increase in pork production plus slightly larger beef supplies more than offset a decrease in lamb and mutton output.

Output on all continents except South America and Oceania equalled or exceeded that of 1949. The largest gains were reported for Europe and the Soviet Union. Production in Argentina, Uruguay and Australia declined moderately but was still above prewar.

Because of the larger livestock numbers on farms and ranches at the beginning of the year, the outlook appears favorable for a continued rise in world meat production during 1951. The extent of increase will be contingent upon pastures and feed supplies.

Rank of States in Livestock Numbers and Production

by Lucille W. Johnson

> Requests are often received for a listing of States according to their relative position in livestock production. The tables that follow provide this information.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 present data showing the relative position of each state in numbers and production of meat animals. Numbers are the January 1, 1951 inventory of cattle and calves and of sheep and lambs on farms, and the 1950 pig crop. Production is the liveweight of farm production in 1950--the total poundage produced on farms and ranches during the year.

Table 3 .- Rank of states in numbers of cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1951

Rank	All cattle and calves: State	Number	Beef cattle and calves (Cattle "not for milk"): Total: State	Number	Beef cows 2 years and over: State	Number
		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1	Texas	9,260	Texas	7,266	Texas	3,715
2	Iowa	5,293	Iowa	3,443	Nebraska	1,222
3	Nebraska	4,170	Nebraska	3,409	Kansas	1,001
4	Wisconsin	3,918	Kansas	2,961	Oklahoma	843
5	Kansas	3,917	Missouri	1,901	Montana	812
6	Missouri	3,356	South Dakota	1,815	South Dakota	800
7	Minnesota	3,342	Oklahoma	1,760	Iowa	656
8	Illinois	3,317	Illinois	1,715	Florida	644
9	California	2,872	Montana	1,611	Missouri	643
10	Oklahoma	2,814	Colorado	1,509	Colorado	630
11	South Dakota	2,454	California	1,461	New Mexico	615
12	New York	2,248	Florida	1,200	California	597
13	Ohio	2,235	New Mexico	1,103	Louisiana	574
14	Michigan	1,971	Minnesota	1,061	Wyoming	474
15	Indiana	1,848	Louisiana	1,015	Mississippi	458
16	Colorado	1,818	Wyoming	958	Arizona	406
17	Montana	1,815	Mississippi	945	Illinois	402
18	Pennsylvania	1,808	North Dakota	845	North Dakota	366
19	Mississippi	1,791	Kentucky	828	Oregon	352
20	Kentucky	1,721	Arizona	807	Alabama	333
21	Louisiana	1,569	Indiana	803	Nevada	295
22	Tennessee	1,550	Oregon	738	Georgia	283
23	Florida	1,503	Alabama	698	Arkansas	268
24	North Dakota	1,496	Georgia	652	Kentucky	241
25	Alabama	1,476	Tennessee	635	Idaho	224
26	Georgia	1,330	Idaho	612	Tennessee	206
27	Arkansas	1,282	Ohio	609	Indiana	199
28	Virginia	1,197	Arkansas	581	Minnesota	180
29	New Mexico	1,189	Nevada	537	Virginia	177
30	Oregon	1,118	Virginia	463	Utah	176
31	Wyoming	1,041	Washington	384	Washington	142
32	Idaho	986	Utah	382	Ohio	112
33	Washington	985	Michigan	367	West Virginia	83
34	Arizona	883	Wisconsin	315	North Carolina	70
35	North Carolina	788	Pennsylvania	253	Michigan	52
36	Nevada	580	West Virginia	248	South Carolina	36
37	West Virginia	570	North Carolina	205	Pennsylvania	24
38	Utah	560	South Carolina	130	Maryland	21
39	Maryland	471	New York	115	Wisconsin	20
40	Vermont	429	Maryland	94	New York	17
41	South Carolina	396	Maine	20	Maine	5
42	New Jersey	228	Vermont	18	Vermont	2
43	Maine	214	New Jersey	10	Massachusetts	2
44	Massachusetts	177	Connecticut	9	Delaware	2
45	Connecticut	171	Massachusetts	8	New Hampshire	1
46	New Hampshire	117	New Hampshire	8	Connecticut	1
47	Delaware	63	Delaware	6	New Jersey	1
48	Rhode Island	27	Rhode Island	1	----------	--
United States Total		84,179		46,514		18,383

Table 4.- Rank of states in numbers of milk cows and sheep on farms January 1, 1951 and pigs saved 1950.

Rank	Milk cows 2 years and over: State	Number	All sheep and lambs: State	Number	Number pigs saved 1/: State	Number
		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1	Wisconsin	2,456	Texas	7,119	Iowa	20,759
2	New York	1,483	Wyoming	1,934	Illinois	10,764
3	Minnesota	1,471	Montana	1,870	Indiana	8,234
4	Texas	1,309	California	1,867	Missouri	7,387
5	Iowa	1,158	Colorado	1,645	Minnesota	6,774
6	Ohio	1,060	Utah	1,438	Ohio	5,986
7	Michigan	1,026	New Mexico	1,384	Nebraska	4,261
8	Pennsylvania	1,010	Missouri	1,214	Wisconsin	3,556
9	Missouri	994	Ohio	1,128	Georgia	2,674
10	Illinois	972	Iowa	1,021	Texas	2,457
11	California	885	Idaho	1,020	South Dakota	2,409
12	Indiana	721	South Dakota	893	Kentucky	2,197
13	Oklahoma	648	Nebraska	815	Kansas	2,079
14	Kentucky	640	Kentucky	749	Tennessee	1,975
15	Tennessee	640	Minnesota	737	Alabama	1,765
16	Kansas	634	Kansas	694	North Carolina	1,670
17	Mississippi	554	Oregon	656	Michigan	1,610
18	Virginia	507	Illinois	625	Arkansas	1,404
19	Nebraska	467	Indiana	472	Oklahoma	1,360
20	Alabama	447	Nevada	465	Virginia	1,222
21	Arkansas	435	Michigan	428	Mississippi	1,091
22	Georgia	414	Arizona	385	Louisiana	1,077
23	North Dakota	409	North Dakota	375	Pennsylvania	1,030
24	North Carolina	399	Washington	337	South Carolina	1,026
25	South Dakota	368	West Virginia	311	Florida	977
26	Louisiana	338	Virginia	299	California	911
27	Washington	319	Wisconsin	285	North Dakota	804
28	Vermont	281	Tennessee	270	Colorado	438
29	Maryland	255	Pennsylvania	221	Maryland	382
30	Oregon	235	New York	182	West Virginia	310
31	West Virginia	232	Louisiana	148	New York	290
32	Idaho	220	Oklahoma	145	Oregon	269
33	Colorado	198	Mississippi	106	Idaho	249
34	South Carolina	174	Arkansas	60	Washington	208
35	New Jersey	164	Maryland	49	Montana	208
36	Florida	152	North Carolina	39	New Jersey	133
37	Montana	123	Alabama	23	Utah	125
38	Massachusetts	122	Maine	20	Wyoming	120
39	Maine	120	Georgia	14	Massachusetts	95
40	Connecticut	116	Florida	12	New Mexico	92
41	Utah	112	Vermont	11	Delaware	53
42	New Hampshire	70	New Jersey	10	Connecticut	52
43	New Mexico	57	Massachusetts	9	Maine	50
44	Wyoming	54	New Hampshire	7	Vermont	35
45	Arizona	50	Connecticut	6	Nevada	33
46	Delaware	38	South Carolina	3	Arizona	28
47	Nevada	21	Delaware	2	New Hampshire	16
48	Rhode Island	21	Rhode Island	2	Rhode Island	9
United States Total		24,579		31,505		100,654

1/ Total of pigs saved from spring and fall 1950 pig crops December 1-December 1.

Table 5.- Rank of states in liveweight of farm production of meat animals, 1950 1/

Rank	Cattle and calves: State	Production	Sheep and lambs: State	Production	Hogs: State	Production
		Mil. lbs.		Mil. lbs.		Mil. lbs.
1	Texas	2,132	Texas	194	Iowa	4,682
2	Iowa	1,652	California	100	Illinois	2,279
3	Nebraska	1,218	Colorado	83	Indiana	1,773
4	Kansas	1,203	Idaho	80	Missouri	1,546
5	Illinois	944	Wyoming	74	Minnesota	1,496
6	Minnesota	935	Missouri	70	Ohio	1,150
7	Missouri	926	Montana	62	Nebraska	940
8	California	860	Iowa	59	Wisconsin	731
9	Wisconsin	811	Utah	58	South Dakota	545
10	Oklahoma	774	Kentucky	48	Texas	497
11	South Dakota	726	Kansas	44	Georgia	442
12	Colorado	538	Minnesota	44	Kansas	429
13	Indiana	517	New Mexico	43	Kentucky	416
14	Montana	499	Ohio	41	Tennessee	389
15	Ohio	491	Nebraska	41	North Carolina	316
16	Michigan	432	Oregon	37	Michigan	313
17	Kentucky	413	South Dakota	37	Alabama	311
18	North Dakota	411	Illinois	34	Oklahoma	282
19	New York	398	Indiana	26	Arkansas	251
20	Pennsylvania	353	Michigan	21	Virginia	245
21	Tennessee	320	Washington	20	Pennsylvania	200
22	New Mexico	301	Nevada	19	Mississippi	198
23	Oregon	290	Virginia	19	South Carolina	191
24	Mississippi	275	West Virginia	17	California	176
25	Wyoming	274	Tennessee	16	North Dakota	169
26	Idaho	253	Arizona	15	Louisiana	159
27	Arkansas	246	North Dakota	15	Florida	125
28	Alabama	241	Wisconsin	14	Colorado	102
29	Louisiana	234	Pennsylvania	7	Maryland	69
30	Virginia	223	New York	6	West Virginia	69
31	Washington	212	Oklahoma	6	Oregon	59
32	Georgia	212	Mississippi	3	New York	58
33	Arizona	192	Maryland	2	Idaho	54
34	Florida	191	Arkansas	2	Washington	46
35	Utah	136	Louisiana	2	Montana	45
36	Nevada	134	North Carolina	2	Utah	27
37	North Carolina	123	Maine	1	New Jersey	26
38	West Virginia	109	Alabama	1	Wyoming	25
39	Maryland	89	New Jersey	1	New Mexico	22
40	South Carolina	60	Vermont	1	Massachusetts	18
41	Vermont	60	Massachusetts	2/	Connecticut	11
42	New Jersey	40	Georgia	2/	Maine	10
43	Maine	37	New Hampshire	2/	Delaware	9
44	Connecticut	33	Florida	2/	Vermont	8
45	Massachusetts	31	Connecticut	2/	Nevada	7
46	New Hampshire	22	Rhode Island	2/	Arizona	6
47	Delaware	11	Delaware	2/	New Hampshire	4
48	Rhode Island	4	South Carolina	2/	Rhode Island	2
United States Total		20,587		1,362		20,927

1/ Liveweight produced during year by livestock on farms. Preliminary data.
2/ Less than 500,000 lbs.

Texas ranks first in numbers of all cattle and calves on farms. The 9,260,000 head there this year not only leads the nation, but also is the largest number reported for that State since 1902.

The principal beef cattle regions are the Great Plains, Corn Belt, and West. Western States tend to specialize in raising calves and steers for sale as feeders, and they maintain large herds of breeding stock. The Corn Belt cattle industry centers more in grain feeding of beef cattle. The grazing area of the Plains States resembles the West in producing feeder stock, though Kansas and Nebraska also have areas where many cattle are fed.

These differences are revealed in the ranking of States. Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, all Plains States, hold 5 of the 6 top positions in beef cow numbers. They are within the top 7 in numbers of all beef cattle, and they also rank high in liveweight of cattle production. The Western States, led by Montana, Colorado, California and New Mexico, are well up in inventories of beef cows and all beef cattle. Both the Plains States and the Western States rank slightly lower in January inventories of all beef cattle than of beef cows alone, because a substantial part of the young stock raised there is shipped out before January 1-- usually to the Corn Belt.

Corn Belt States rank highest when the comparison is of liveweight produced. In contrast with the Plains and West where cattle are sold at light weights, the Corn Belt not only raises and feeds its native cattle to heavy slaughter weights but also puts a big poundage on cattle brought in as feeders. In addition, dairy animals raised in the Corn Belt contribute a sizable annual liveweight production. The Corn Belt States of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois stand high in annual liveweight production of cattle.

Among Southern States east of Texas, the leaders in beef cattle numbers and production are Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Florida stands eighth in numbers of beef cows, and Louisiana thirteenth.

Dairying is most concentrated in the region surrounding the Great Lakes. Wisconsin is the leading state in numbers of milk cows, and New York and Minnesota follow.

Texas far outdistances the other states in its number of sheep and lambs, having 23 percent of the nation's number or about as many as the combined number in the next 4 states, Wyoming, Montana, California, and Colorado.

Iowa leads in the number of pigs saved. The 20,759,000 head in 1950 were twice as many as were saved in Illinois. Iowa has one-fifth of the nation's pig crop.

The ranking of states in size of pig crops varies little from year to year, as the numbers of pigs saved in the different States tend to increase or decrease in line with the national total.

NEW OR REVISED SERIES

Tables 6 to 13 revise or extend tables previously published in this Situation. Table 7 contains revised prices received by farmers for meat animals in 1950. Tables 8 to 13 give detailed livestock slaughter and meat distribution data for 1950 along with summary tables brought to date.

Table 6 is a series on production and distribution of edible offal that is published annually in this Situation. Edible offal products such as liver, heart, head meat, tongue, tripe, plucks, sweetbreads, and others are not a part of meat production as usually reported but are a significant item in the nation's food supply. Consumption is estimated at a little more than 10 pounds per person per year.

Data on edible offals have a rather large probable error, because production data are derived by applying a constant percentage factor to meat production and because other data such as stocks and foreign trade do not cover all offal products.

A fuller explanation of the offal data may be found in the May 1949 issue.

Table 6.- Edible offals: Supply and distribution, United States, by calendar years, 1934 to date

Year	Supply: Total production 1/	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks 2/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending stocks 2/	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita 3/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1934	1,298	65	4/	1,363	126	28	---	1,209	9.5
1935	994	126	1	1,121	74	17	---	1,030	8.0
1936	1,152	74	4/	1,226	132	18	---	1,076	8.3
1937	1,083	132	1	1,216	67	14	---	1,135	8.8
1938	1,130	67	4/	1,197	72	19	---	1,106	8.5
1939	1,200	72	1	1,273	95	19	---	1,159	8.8
1940	1,303	95	2	1,400	102	11	---	1,287	9.7
1941	1,338	102	4	1,444	105	8	---	1,331	10.0
1942	1,498	105	2	1,605	86	11	4/	1,508	11.4
1943	1,669	86	4/	1,755	137	22	2	1,594	12.3
1944	1,740	5/97	4/	1,837	37	68	2	1,730	13.4
1945	1,637	37	4/	1,674	41	3	3	1,627	12.5
1946	1,580	41	4/	1,621	56	1	4/	1,564	11.2
1947	1,621	56	4/	1,677	71	9	4/	1,597	11.1
1948	1,490	71	5	1,566	58	1	4/	1,507	10.3
1949	1,507	58	9	1,574	62	2	4/	1,510	10.2
1950	1,530	62	9	1,601	59	3	4/	1,539	10.2

1/ Production of offals as percentage of dressed weight of meat production, including farm: Beef 6.7, veal 10.7, lamb and mutton 5.1, pork excluding lard 6.7 percent.
2/ Trimmings included prior to July 1, 1944; excluded beginning that date.
3/ Calculated from number of persons eating out of civilian supplies July 1 adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 years of age.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
5/ Adjusted by 40 million pounds as estimated allowance for trimmings, which were reported in stocks prior to July 1, 1944.

Table 7.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals, by months, 1950-51

Month	Beef cattle		Veal calves		Sheep		Lambs		Hogs		Index number of prices received for meat animals (1910-14=100)	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
January	19.70	27.00	23.20	30.80	9.69	15.20	21.70	30.00	15.10	20.00	286	391
February	20.50	29.00	24.20	33.50	10.30	17.70	23.00	33.30	16.60	22.00	306	425
March	21.20	29.70	24.20	33.50	11.10	19.00	24.00	35.00	16.00	21.20	308	428
April	21.90	30.20	24.50	33.90	11.10	18.10	24.10	34.30	15.70	20.60	312	428
May	23.10	29.50	25.60	33.20	11.00	16.90	24.70	32.60	18.30	20.40	342	418
June	23.70		25.90		10.40		24.80		18.20		342	
July	24.40		26.60		10.40		24.70		20.90		371	
August	24.20		27.40		11.10		25.00		21.70		369	
September	24.60		27.60		11.80		25.70		21.30		372	
October	24.20		27.20		12.90		26.00		19.20		358	
November	24.60		27.60		13.30		26.80		17.80		357	
December	25.20		28.40		13.80		27.60		17.80		360	
Wt. Av. 1/	23.20		26.40		11.50		25.10		18.00		340	

1/ Annual State averages weighted by shipments and local slaughter.

Partially revises table A-17 of Livestock and Meat Situation for February 1951.

Table 8. - Meat production and consumption from total United States slaughter, 1899 to date 1/

Year	Beef			Veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork (excluding lard)			All meats			Lard			Population
		Consumption			Consumption			Consumption			Consumption			Consumption			Consumption 2/		July 1 3/
	Production	Total	Per capita	Production	Total	Per capita	Production	Total	Per capita	Production	Total	Per capita	Production	Total	Per capita	Production	Total	Per capita	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.
1899	5,522	5,029	67.2	387	387	5.2	487	486	6.5	6,310	5,371	71.8	12,706	11,273	150.7	1,679	954	12.8	74.8
1900	5,628	5,104	67.1	397	397	5.2	493	492	6.5	6,329	5,476	71.9	12,847	11,469	150.7	1,653	1,002	13.2	76.1
1901	5,814	5,266	67.9	422	422	5.4	548	548	7.0	6,357	5,493	70.8	13,141	11,729	151.1	1,650	997	12.8	77.6
1902	5,649	5,148	65.0	476	476	6.0	564	560	7.1	5,936	5,288	66.7	12,625	11,472	144.8	1,493	956	12.1	79.2
1903	6,240	5,711	70.9	492	492	6.1	563	560	6.9	6,067	5,498	68.2	13,362	12,261	152.1	1,529	952	11.8	80.6
1904	6,176	5,719	69.6	491	491	6.0	538	537	6.5	6,387	5,803	70.6	13,592	12,550	152.7	1,638	1,031	12.5	82.2
1905	6,504	5,973	71.3	556	556	6.6	530	529	6.3	6,629	5,945	71.0	14,219	13,003	155.2	1,742	991	11.8	83.8
1906	6,537	6,087	71.3	598	598	7.0	543	542	6.3	6,793	6,065	71.0	14,471	13,292	155.6	1,735	1,002	11.7	85.4
1907	6,544	6,141	70.6	626	626	7.2	553	551	6.3	7,059	6,443	74.1	14,782	13,761	158.2	1,790	1,146	13.2	87.0
1908	6,662	6,393	72.1	637	637	7.2	559	557	6.3	7,535	6,898	77.7	15,393	14,485	163.3	1,911	1,277	14.4	88.7
1909	6,915	6,713	73.5	660	660	7.2	608	606	6.7	6,557	6,065	66.4	14,740	14,044	153.8	1,628	1,127	12.3	91.3
1910	6,647	6,508	69.8	667	667	7.1	597	596	6.4	6,087	5,756	61.8	13,998	13,527	145.1	1,553	1,156	12.4	93.2
1911	6,549	6,426	67.9	666	666	7.0	693	690	7.3	6,961	6,482	68.4	14,869	14,264	150.6	1,747	1,138	12.0	94.7
1912	6,234	6,153	64.0	662	662	6.9	735	729	7.6	6,822	6,357	66.2	14,453	13,901	144.7	1,658	1,102	11.5	96.1
1913	6,162	6,157	62.8	608	609	6.2	706	701	7.2	6,979	6,501	66.3	14,475	13,968	142.5	1,653	1,073	10.9	98.0
1914	6,017	6,144	61.5	569	572	5.7	693	708	7.1	6,824	6,453	64.6	14,103	13,877	138.9	1,554	1,090	10.9	99.9
1915	6,075	5,668	56.0	590	591	5.8	605	612	6.0	7,616	6,690	66.1	14,886	13,561	133.9	1,689	1,198	11.8	101.3
1916	6,460	6,003	58.4	655	656	6.4	585	595	5.8	8,207	7,037	68.4	15,907	14,291	139.0	1,706	1,228	11.9	102.8
1917	7,239	6,687	64.2	744	745	7.1	463	463	4.4	7,055	6,093	58.5	15,501	13,988	134.2	1,451	1,091	10.5	104.2
1918	7,726	7,167	68.0	760	761	7.2	506	499	4.7	8,349	6,384	60.6	17,341	14,811	140.5	1,899	1,291	12.2	105.4
1919	6,756	6,462	61.0	819	824	7.8	590	598	5.6	8,477	6,712	63.4	16,642	14,596	137.8	1,920	1,174	11.1	105.9
1920	6,306	6,293	58.6	842	852	7.9	538	578	5.4	7,648	6,766	63.1	15,334	14,469	135.0	1,958	1,319	12.3	107.3
1921	6,022	6,024	55.1	820	824	7.5	639	662	6.1	7,697	7,029	64.3	15,178	14,539	133.0	2,108	1,217	11.1	109.3
1922	6,588	6,503	58.6	852	858	7.7	553	565	5.1	8,145	7,236	65.3	16,138	15,162	136.7	2,302	1,503	13.6	110.9
1923	6,721	6,671	59.2	916	919	8.1	588	592	5.3	9,483	8,310	73.7	17,708	16,492	146.3	2,718	1,643	14.6	112.7
1924	6,877	6,786	59.1	972	977	8.5	597	596	5.2	9,149	8,451	73.5	17,595	16,810	146.3	2,660	1,663	14.5	114.9
1925	6,878	6,888	59.1	989	993	8.5	603	605	5.2	8,128	7,734	66.3	16,598	16,220	139.1	2,153	1,453	12.5	116.6
1926	7,089	7,074	59.8	955	959	8.1	639	637	5.4	7,966	7,529	63.7	16,649	16,199	137.0	2,206	1,465	12.4	118.2
1927	6,395	6,484	54.1	867	875	7.3	629	631	5.3	8,430	8,058	67.3	16,321	16,048	134.0	2,263	1,541	12.9	119.8
1928	5,771	5,872	48.4	773	781	6.4	663	662	5.5	9,041	8,545	70.5	16,248	15,860	130.8	2,458	1,626	13.4	121.3
1929	5,871	6,048	49.3	761	766	6.3	682	686	5.6	8,833	8,484	69.2	16,147	15,984	130.4	2,461	1,592	13.0	122.6
1930	5,917	6,021	48.6	792	794	6.4	825	824	6.7	8,482	8,246	66.6	16,016	15,885	128.3	2,227	1,594	12.8	123.8
1931	6,009	6,025	48.3	823	824	6.6	885	886	7.1	8,739	8,477	67.9	16,456	16,212	129.9	2,307	1,706	13.7	124.9
1932	5,789	5,830	46.4	822	822	6.5	884	882	7.0	8,923	8,825	70.3	16,418	16,359	130.2	2,380	1,814	14.4	125.6
1933 4/	6,440	6,469	51.2	891	891	7.1	852	849	6.7	9,234	8,885	70.3	17,417	17,094	135.3	2,475	1,772	14.0	126.3
1934 4/	8,345	8,066	63.5	1,246	1,182	9.3	851	798	6.3	8,397	8,141	64.0	18,839	18,187	143.1	2,091	1,648	13.0	127.1
1935 4/	6,608	6,770	52.9	1,023	1,087	8.5	877	923	7.2	5,919	6,155	48.1	14,427	14,935	116.7	1,276	1,226	9.6	128.0
1936 4/	7,358	7,742	60.1	1,075	1,075	8.3	854	849	6.6	7,474	7,061	54.8	16,761	16,727	129.8	1,679	1,449	11.2	128.9
1937	6,798	7,107	54.8	1,108	1,108	8.6	852	857	6.6	6,951	7,185	55.4	15,709	16,257	125.4	1,431	1,361	10.5	129.6
1938	6,908	7,058	54.0	994	994	7.6	897	894	6.8	7,680	7,554	57.3	16,479	16,500	126.2	1,723	1,440	11.0	130.7
1939	7,011	7,159	54.4	991	991	7.5	872	869	6.6	8,660	8,474	64.3	17,534	17,493	132.8	2,037	1,671	12.7	131.7
1940	7,175	7,257	54.7	981	981	7.4	876	873	6.6	10,044	9,701	73.0	19,076	18,812	141.7	2,298	1,924	14.5	132.8
1941	8,082	8,021	60.5	1,036	1,005	7.6	923	901	6.8	9,528	9,007	67.9	19,569	18,934	142.8	2,228	1,879	14.2	132.6
1942	8,843	8,049	60.8	1,151	1,084	8.2	1,042	950	7.2	10,876	8,368	63.3	21,912	18,451	139.5	2,401	1,759	13.3	132.3
1943	8,571	6,860	52.9	1,167	1,059	8.2	1,104	830	6.4	13,640	10,172	78.5	24,482	18,921	146.0	2,865	1,820	14.0	129.6
1944	9,112	7,146	55.3	1,738	1,594	12.4	1,024	857	6.6	13,304	10,230	79.2	25,178	19,327	153.5	3,054	1,824	14.1	129.2
1945	10,275	7,663	59.0	1,661	1,533	11.8	1,054	943	7.3	10,697	8,598	66.3	23,687	18,737	144.4	2,066	1,622	12.5	129.8
1946	9,373	8,533	61.3	1,440	1,379	9.9	970	925	6.6	11,173	10,530	75.6	22,956	21,367	153.4	2,138	1,669	12.0	139.3
1947	10,428	9,913	69.1	1,599	1,540	10.7	802	765	5.4	10,601	10,013	69.8	23,430	22,236	155.0	2,426	1,928	13.4	143.5
1948	9,079	9,157	62.6	1,412	1,373	9.4	750	736	5.0	10,205	9,990	68.4	21,446	21,256	145.4	2,356	2,008	13.7	146.2
1949	9,448	9,429	63.5	1,322	1,299	8.7	607	610	4.1	10,333	10,040	67.6	21.710	21.378	143.9	2.552	1,907	12.8	148.6
1950 5/	9,548	9,522	63.0	1,216	1,192	7.9	599	598	4.0	10,751	10,398	68.8	22,109	21,710	143.7	2,645	2,104	13.9	151.1

1/ Beginning 1940, data exclude meat produced in Hawaii and Virgin Islands. Beginning 1941, consumption is civilian only. Units are carcass weight equivalent; exclude edible offals.
2/ Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes lard entering into manufactured products.
3/ Beginning 1909, adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 years.
4/ Includes production and consumption for Government emergency programs, data for which can be found in The Livestock and Meat Situation for February, 1949, page 23.
5/ Preliminary.

Revises table A-9 of February issue of Livestock and Meat Situation.

Table 9.- Livestock slaughtered and meat and lard produced, by class of slaughter, United States, 1949 and 1950

Year	Livestock slaughter: Commercial: Federally inspected	Livestock slaughter: Commercial: Other wholesale and retail	Livestock slaughter: Commercial: Total	Livestock slaughter: Farm	Livestock slaughter: Total	Meat production: Commercial: Federally inspected	Meat production: Commercial: Other wholesale and retail	Meat production: Commercial: Total	Meat production: Farm	Meat production: Total
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
			Cattle					Beef		
1949	13,222	4,791	18,013	776	18,789	6,998	2,144	9,142	306	9,448
1950	13,103	4,798	17,901	741	18,642	7,051	2,197	9,248	295	9,543
			Calves					Veal		
1949	6,449	4,379	10,828	517	11,345	746	494	1,240	82	1,322
1950	5,850	4,123	9,973	462	10,435	667	470	1,137	79	1,216
			Sheep and lambs					Lamb and mutton		
1949	12,136	1,240	13,376	496	13,872	536	51	587	20	607
1950	11,739	1,113	12,852	442	13,294	534	47	581	18	599
			Hogs					Pork excluding lard		
1949	53,032	10,712	63,744	11,519	75,293	7,352	1,393	8,745	1,588	10,333
1950	56,964	11,540	68,504	10,984	79,488	7,788	1,477	9,265	1,486	10,751
			Lard production 1/					All meat, excluding lard		
1949	1,923	247	2,170	382	2,552	15,632	4,082	19,714	1,996	21,710
1950	2,009	284	2,293	352	2,645	16,040	4,191	20,231	1,878	22,109

1/ Including rendered pork fat.

Partially revises table A-10 of the Livestock and Meat Situation for February 1951.

Table 10.- Summary of total meat supply and distribution, United States, by quarter-year, 1949-50

Carcass-weight equivalent

Period	Federally inspected: Supply 1/	Federally inspected: Ending stocks	Federally inspected: Disappearance 2/: Non-civilian 3/	Federally inspected: Disappearance 2/: Civilian	Non-inspected disappearance 4/	Civilian consumption: Total	Civilian consumption: Per capita 5/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1949							
Jan.-Mar.	4,680	743	171	3,766	1,712	5,478	37.1
Apr.-June	4,364	508	144	3,712	1,465	5,177	34.9
July-Sept.	4,297	283	146	3,868	1,275	5,143	34.6
Oct.-Dec.	4,732	625	153	3,954	1,626	5,580	37.3
Year	16,539	625	614	15,300	6,078	21,378	143.9
1950							
Jan.-Mar.	4,691	670	124	3,897	1,683	5,580	37.0
Apr.-June	4,491	543	119	3,829	1,480	5,309	35.2
July-Sept.	4,402	336	207	3,859	1,28	5,143	34.0
Oct.-Dec.	4,998	670	272	4,056	1,622	5,678	37.5
Year	17,033	670	722	15,641	6,069	21,710	143.7

1/ Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
2/ Supply minus ending stocks, divided into civilian and non-civilian uses.
3/ Net USDA, Armed Forces, and other war agency purchases, plus commercial exports and shipments.
4/ From non-inspected commercial and farm slaughter. Considered to be entirely civilian consumption.
5/ Based on population eating from civilian supplies, including adjustment for underenumeration of children.

Table 11.- Civilian consumption of meat, total and per capita, by kind, by quarter-year, 1949 and 1950

Year	Beef: Total	Beef: Per capita	Veal: Total	Veal: Per capita	Lamb and mutton: Total	Lamb and mutton: Per capita	Pork, excluding lard: Total	Pork, excluding lard: Per capita	All meat: Total	All meat: Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1949										
Jan.-Mar.	2,360	16.0	296	2.0	173	1.2	2,649	17.9	5,478	37.1
Apr.-June	2,365	16.0	302	2.0	122	0.8	2,388	16.1	5,177	34.9
July-Sept.	2,435	16.4	352	2.4	155	1.0	2,201	14.8	5,143	34.6
Oct.-Dec.	2,269	15.1	349	2.3	160	1.1	2,802	18.8	5,580	37.3
Total	9,429	63.5	1,299	8.7	610	4.1	10,040	67.6	21,378	143.9
1950										
Jan.-Mar.	2,347	15.6	291	1.9	158	1.0	2,784	18.5	5,580	37.0
Apr.-June	2,369	15.7	290	1.9	145	1.0	2,505	16.6	5,309	35.2
July-Sept.	2,413	15.9	314	2.1	150	1.0	2,266	15.0	5,143	34.0
Oct.-Dec.	2,393	15.8	297	2.0	145	1.0	2,843	18.7	5,678	37.5
Total	9,522	63.0	1,192	7.9	598	4.0	10,398	68.8	21,710	143.7

Table 12 .- Livestock slaughter and meat production, United States, by quarter-year, 1950

Period and item	Cattle: Number	Cattle: Beef produced: Per head	Cattle: Beef produced: Total	Calves: Number	Calves: Veal produced: Per head	Calves: Veal produced: Total	Sheep and lambs: Number	Sheep and lambs: Lamb & mutton produced: Per head	Sheep and lambs: Lamb & mutton produced: Total	Hogs: Number	Hogs: Pork produced 1/: Per head	Hogs: Pork produced 1/: Total	Total meat produced
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
January-March													
Federally inspected	3,123	544	1,691	1,494	101	150	2,879	49	140	15,055	135	2,024	4,005
Other wholesale and retail	1,173	460	540	1,081	105	113	248	44	11	3,244	125	407	1,071
April-June													
Federally inspected	3,100	545	1,682	1,475	109	160	2,793	46	127	12,809	139	1,772	3,741
Other wholesale and retail	1,171	461	540	1,024	114	117	283	42	12	2,618	126	331	1,000
July-September													
Federally inspected	3,450	538	1,842	1,415	132	186	3,099	44	135	11,077	143	1,582	3,745
Other wholesale and retail	1,259	455	573	1,024	122	125	321	40	13	2,394	129	310	1,021
October-December													
Federally inspected	3,430	538	1,836	1,466	117	171	2,968	45	132	18,023	134	2,410	4,549
Other wholesale and retail	1,195	455	544	994	116	115	261	38	11	3,284	131	429	1,099
Year													
Federally inspected	13,103	541	7,051	5,850	115	667	11,739	46	534	56,964	137	7,788	16,040
Other wholesale and retail	4,798	458	2,197	4,123	114	470	1,113	42	47	11,540	128	1,477	4,191
Farm	741	399	295	462	170	79	442	40	18	10,984	135	1,486	1,878
Total	18,642	512	9,543	10,435	117	1,216	13,294	45	599	79,488	135	10,751	22,109

1/ Excludes lard.

Table 13.- Supply and distribution of meat, United States, by classes, by quarter-year, 1950

Item	Beef: Jan.-Mar.	Beef: April-June	Beef: July-Sept.	Beef: Oct.-Dec.	Beef: Year	Veal: Jan.-Mar.	Veal: April-June	Veal: July-Sept.	Veal: Oct.-Dec.	Veal: Year	Lamb and mutton: Jan.-Mar.	Lamb and mutton: April-June	Lamb and mutton: July-Sept.	Lamb and mutton: Oct.-Dec.	Lamb and mutton: Year
	Carcass-weight equivalent														
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Federally inspected															
Supply															
Beginning stocks	121	102	60	81	121	16	10	7	8	16	14	11	7	6	14
Production	1,691	1,682	1,842	1,836	7,051	150	160	186	171	667	140	127	135	132	534
Imports	55	68	100	99	322	1	4	4	1	10	1/	1/	1/	3	3
Total	1,867	1,852	2,002	2,016	7,494	167	174	197	180	693	154	138	142	141	551
Distribution															
Non-civilian															
Net armed forces ..	45	50	97	104	296	3	6	13	12	34	1	1	2	2	6
Commercial exports and shipments	5	5	7	4	21	1/	1	1	1/	2	1	1/	1/	1	2
Total	50	55	104	108	317	3	7	14	12	36	2	1	2	3	8
Ending stocks	102	60	81	147	147	10	7	8	14	14	11	7	6	10	10
Civilian residual ...	1,715	1,737	1,817	1,761	7,030	154	160	175	154	643	141	130	134	128	533
Non-Federally inspected															
Civilian consumption 2/	632	632	596	632	2,492	137	130	139	143	549	17	15	16	17	65
Total civilian consumption	2,347	2,369	2,413	2,393	9,522	291	290	314	297	1,192	158	145	150	145	598
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Civilian consumption per person	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8	63.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	7.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0

For footnotes see next page.

-Continued.

Table 13.- Supply and distribution of meat, United States, by classes, by quarter-year, 1950 (Cont'd.)

Item	Carcass-weight equivalent									
	Pork excluding lard					All meats				
	Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Year	Jan.-Mar.	April June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Year
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Federally inspected										
Supply										
Beginning stocks	474	547	469	241	474	625	670	543	336	625
Production	2,024	1,772	1,582	2,410	7,788	4,005	3,741	3,745	4,549	16,040
Imports	5	8	10	10	33	61	80	114	113	368
Total	2,503	2,327	2,061	2,661	8,295	4,691	4,491	4,402	4,998	17,033
Distribution										
Non-civilian										
Net armed forces	40	29	64	118	251	89	86	176	236	587
Commercial exports and shipments	29	27	23	31	110	35	33	31	36	135
Total	69	56	87	149	361	124	119	207	272	722
Ending stocks	547	469	241	499	499	670	543	336	670	670
Civilian residual	1,887	1,802	1,733	2,013	7,435	3,897	3,829	3,859	4,056	15,641
Non-Federally inspected										
Civilian consumption 2/	897	703	533	830	2,963	1,683	1,480	1,284	1,622	6,069
Total civilian consumption	2,784	2,505	2,266	2,843	10,398	5,580	5,309	5,143	5,678	21,710
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Civilian consumption per person	18.5	16.6	15.0	18.7	68.8	37.0	35.2	34.0	37.5	143.7

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Preliminary estimate.

Selected Price Statistics for Meat Animals 1/

Item	Unit	Jan.-April Av. 1950	Jan.-April Av. 1951	1950 April	1951 March	1951 April	1951 May
Cattle and calves							
Beef steers, slaughter 2/	Dollars per						
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	33.67	39.50	30.94	40.03	40.16	
Choice	do.	27.58	36.09	27.66	36.67	36.93	
Good	do.	24.50	(33.33	25.21	(33.86	34.49	
Commercial	do.		(31.30		(31.97	32.78	
Utility	do.	21.78	29.14	22.99	29.96	30.74	
All grades	do.	26.10	35.14	26.94	35.62	35.95	
Omaha, all grades	do.	24.70	34.03	25.62	34.42	34.76	
Sioux City, all grades	do.	24.85	34.02	26.04	34.40	34.79	
Cows, Chicago 2/							
Commercial	do.	19.26	27.05	20.62	27.86	28.82	
Utility	do.	16.84	24.92	17.85	25.46	26.33	
Canner and Cutter	do.	14.61	21.60	15.27	22.19	22.55	
Vealers, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	30.18	37.63	29.46	36.65	39.30	
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City	do.	24.54	34.26	25.79	35.12	35.64	
Price received by farmers							
Beef cattle	do.	20.82	28.98	21.90	29.70	30.20	
Veal calves	do.	24.02	32.88	24.50	33.50	33.90	
Hogs							
Barrows and gilts							
Chicago							
160-180 pounds	do.	16.44	21.20	15.80	21.16	20.75	
180-200 pounds	do.	16.75	21.97	16.32	21.89	21.36	
200-220 pounds	do.	16.80	22.06	16.52	22.12	21.56	
220-240 pounds	do.	16.60	21.97	16.52	22.11	21.55	
240-270 pounds	do.	16.26	21.74	16.41	22.02	21.48	
270-300 pounds	do.	15.90	21.38	16.20	21.76	21.19	
All weights	do.	16.28	21.68	16.33	21.94	21.33	
Seven markets 3/	do.	16.26	21.39	16.25	21.66	21.02	
Sows, Chicago	do.	14.07	18.93	14.67	19.54	19.02	
Price received by farmers	do.	15.85	20.95	15.70	21.20	20.60	
Hog-corn price ratio 4/							
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	12.2	12.2	11.5	12.4	11.9	
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	13.3	13.2	12.5	13.2	12.7	
Sheep and lambs							
Sheep							
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	13.11	22.06	13.18	23.21	22.24	
Price received by farmers	do.	10.55	17.50	11.10	19.00	18.10	
Lambs							
Slaughter, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	25.48	38.30	26.54	40.93	39.17	
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	5/25.12	6/33.62	---	---	---	
Price received by farmers	do.	23.20	33.15	24.10	35.00	34.30	
All meat animals							
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		303	418	312	428	428	
Meat							
Wholesale, Chicago	Dollars per						
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds 2/	100 pounds	43.02	55.68	43.82	55.74	56.51	
Lamb carcass, Good, 30-40 pounds	do.	49.04	55.24	51.55	55.15	56.62	
Composite hog products, including lard							
72.84 pounds fresh	Dollars	17.94	23.38	17.98	23.85	22.74	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	24.63	32.10	24.68	32.74	31.22	
71.32 pounds fresh and cured	do.	21.00	26.43	20.98	26.69	25.91	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	29.44	37.06	29.42	37.42	36.33	
Retail, United States average	Cents						
Beef, Good grade	per pound	67.4	84.6	68.1	84.8	85.4	
Lamb	do.	65.4	74.6	69.2	73.5	76.0	
Pork, including lard	do.	36.4	45.0	36.6	45.5	45.1	
Index number meat prices (BLS)							
Wholesale (1926=100)		213.3	271.0	214.9	273.7	274.1	
Retail (1935-39=100)7/		221.7	270.3	224.6	271.9	272.5	

1/ Annual data for most series published in Statistical Appendix to this Situation, February 1951.
2/ Grade names as used beginning January 1951.
3/ Chicago, St. Louis N. S. Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, and S. St. Paul.
4/ Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.
5/ Average for January, February and March.
6/ Price for January only.
7/ Index of retail meat prices, new weights.

Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meats 1/

Item	Unit	January-April 1950	January-April 1951	1950 April	1951 March	1951 April	1951 May
Meat animal marketings							
Index number (1935-39=100)		135	142	122	131	144	
Stocker and feeder shipments to							
8 Corn Belt States	1,000						
Cattle and calves	head	514	584	128	131	151	
Sheep and lambs	do.	425	480	98	93	157	
Slaughter under Federal inspection							
Number slaughtered							
Cattle	do.	4,082	3,906	959	965	894	
Calves	do.	1,988	1,661	494	447	406	
Sheep and lambs	do.	3,713	3,193	834	738	657	
Hogs	do.	19,371	20,849	4,316	5,117	4,989	
Percentage sows	Percent	10	5	11	5	6	
Average live weight per head							
Cattle	Pounds	995	1,013	991	1,007	1,004	
Calves	do.	181	175	181	162	169	
Sheep and lambs	do.	102	103	100	105	104	
Hogs	do.	240	245	238	240	242	
Average production							
Beef, per head	do.	546	557	551	557	560	
Veal, per head	do.	102	99	102	94	97	
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	49	49	48	50	50	
Pork, per head 2/	do.	134	136	133	134	135	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight 2/	do.	56	56	56	56	56	
Lard, per head	do.	35	36	35	34	35	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight ..	do.	15	15	15	14	14	
Total production	Million						
Beef	pounds	2,216	2,165	526	535	499	
Veal	do.	200	163	50	42	39	
Lamb and mutton	do.	180	156	40	37	33	
Pork 2/	do.	2,598	2,823	574	684	672	
Lard	do.	684	745	151	176	173	
Total commercial slaughter 3/							
Number slaughtered	1,000						
Cattle	head	5,619	5,329	1,323	1,301	1,227	
Calves	do.	3,409	2,851	834	761	678	
Sheep and lambs	do.	4,049	3,441	922	798	720	
Hogs	do.	23,525	25,239	5,226	6,168	5,965	
Total production	Million						
Beef	pounds	2,925	2,846	694	696	658	
Veal	do.	350	287	87	73	67	
Lamb and mutton	do.	194	165	44	39	35	
Pork 2/	do.	3,120	3,381	688	817	795	
Lard	do.	786	849	174	201	196	
Cold storage stocks first of month							
Beef	do.	---	---	100	149	131	111
Veal	do.	---	---	10	8	8	7
Lamb and mutton	do.	---	---	11	9	8	5
Pork	do.	---	---	549	642	648	643
Total meat and meat products 4/	do.	---	---	778	918	906	877

1/ Annual data for most series published in Statistical Appendix to this Situation, February 1950.
2/ Excludes lard.
3/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.
4/ Includes stocks of sausage and sausage room products, canned meats and canned meat products, and edible offals, in addition to the four meats listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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